Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		09/209,162	BAKER, MICHELLE	
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		CESAR B PAULA	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 March 2001* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24 and 26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24, and 26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *11* .   6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the amendment, and IDS filed on 3/5, and 3/16/2001.

This action is made Non-final.

2.   In the amendment, claim 25 has been canceled. Claim 26 has been added. Claims 1-24,

and 26 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 13, 20, and 26 are independent claims.

3.   The rejections of claims **15-16** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1 below, and further

in view of Wolf et al (Pat. # 5,818,447, 10/6/1998, filed on 6/6/1996) have been withdrawn as

necessitated by the amendment.

4.   The rejections of claims **17-19** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1 above, and further

in view of Hong et al (Pat. # 5,710,883, 1/20/1998, filed on 3/10/1995) have been withdrawn as

necessitated by the newly found prior art.

5.   The rejections of claims **1-2,** and **10-11,** and **20** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1 (pages 182-185, 201-205, 210-217, 265-

271, 11/3/97), in view of Mosher, Microsoft Outlook E-Mail & Fax Guide (12/1/97) are

maintained, and for convenience are reproduced herein below.

6.   The rejections of claims **3-4,** and **8-9, 12, 21,** and **26** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1

above, and further in view of Wolf et al (Pat. # 5,818,447, 10/6/1998, filed on 6/6/1996) are

maintained, and for convenience are reproduced herein below.

7.   The rejections of claims **5-7**, and **23-24** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1 above, and

further in view of Hong et al (Pat. # 5,710,883, 1/20/1998, filed on 3/10/1995) are maintained,

and for convenience are reproduced herein below.

Drawings

8.   This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for

examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required when the application is allowed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10.   Appropriate corrections have been made to claim 1, therefore its rejection under 35

U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and

distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, has been withdrawn.

11.   Claim 1 still recites the limitation "encoding said representations" lines 7-8. There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

12.   The rejection of claim 3 has been withdrawn as necessitated by Applicant's explanation

of Markush claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

14.   Claims 1-2, and 10-11, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1 (pages 182-185, 201-205, 210-217, 265-

271, 11/3/97), in view of Mosher, Microsoft Outlook E-Mail & Fax Guide (12/1/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can

make all of your messages use a particular stationery" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to

explicitly disclose: *a) a plurality of authoring components a first .....creating a representation of*

a document including an other than text portion. However, Mosher discloses: "add remove

information fields....Toolbox Use the Toolbox to add more text boxes, buttons, and other

elements......View Code....to enhance the form with the VBScript programming language" (p.

3)-- *other than text.* It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Mosher, because Mosher teaches:

"design forms that can do almost anything you can imagine in Outlook" (p. 3).

Moreover, Fleming discloses: *b) encoding means for automatically encoding said*

representations...into an Internet-compatible email message --"Creating a message to send

through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). In the preceding quote

Fleming teaches an email authoring program to create prepare and mail—encode—through the

Internet- email documents.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: *c) decoding means for automatically decoding said*

representations .... --"There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from

your mail server.....reading messages......" (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote

Fleming teaches an email authoring program to read or decode email documents.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: *.....said plurality of*

authoring components include at least one installable component. --"...Once you're done typing

you message, open the Tools menu and select Spelling......" (page 203, pgph 4). In the

preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user to check the

spelling with an installed spelling checking component.

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: *said encoding means*

and said decoding means communicate bidirectionally.... at least one of said

-- "There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail

server.....reading messages......" (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches

an email authoring program which allowed a user to retrieve an email message or reply to an

author or other users or readers.

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: *at least one of said*

authoring components includes means for recognizing whether a user is an author or a reader...

-- "There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail

server.....reading messages......" (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches

an email authoring program which allowed a user to retrieve an email message or reply to an

author or other users or readers.

Claim 20 is directed towards a method for implementing the mail client found in claim 1,

and is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 20, Fleming discloses: *d) providing a*

document decoding component which decodes a received document ... ... --"Opening a message

isn't the only way to read it, ...You can read through a message... ..." (page 213, pgph 1). In

the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user decode or

view Internet-compatible email message.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: *c) linking the document-authoring component with the*

document-decoding component ... ... --"Opening a message isn't the only way to read it,

... ...You can read through a message... ..." (page 213, pgph 1). In the preceding quote Fleming

teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user automatically preview Internet-

compatible email message.

15.   Claims 3-4, and 8-9, 12, 21, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1

above, and further in view of Wolf et al (Pat. # 5,818,447, 10/6/1998, filed on 6/6/1996).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook

Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery... ..." (page 204, pgph 4).

Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: ... ...*said plurality of authoring components include at least*

one... of ... ...spreadsheet component, and a graphic component. However, Wolf et al disclose:

"...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the

message......" (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program......" (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and by Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach above the implementation of full-featured application programs (word processors, spreadsheet, drawing etc.) for display and editing an e-mail message.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery......" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: .....*said plurality of authoring components include at least one... of ... ...database component, a presentation component*..... However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message......" (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program......" (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note......" (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery......" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *d) a plurality of mailbox/browser components.....displaying mailbox contents in a different style*. However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message......" (Col. 14,

lines 56-62). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al to display the *mailbox contents in a different style*, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note......" (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery......" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *d) a plurality of mailbox/browser components.....displaying mailbox contents in a different style*. However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message......" (Col. 14, lines 56-62). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al to display the *mailbox contents in a different style*, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note......" (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery......" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *at least one of said authoring components includes means for allowing a user to create a read-only document*. However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message......" (Col. 14, lines 56-62) , and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program......" (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al *to create a read-only document* as it was

well known in the art at the time of the invention, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a

spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the

container mail note......" (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 20, Fleming discloses: ....*providing a*

plurality of document authoring components --"Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your

messages use a particular stationery......" (page 204, pgph 4), and "...Once you're done typing

you message, open the Tools menu and select Spelling......" (page 203, pgph 4). In the

preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to personalize email documents

using an stationary graphics, and spellchecking components among other document-authoring

components.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your

messages use a particular stationery......" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly

disclose: ......*linking each of said document-authoring components with the document-encoding*

component. However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word

processing program to display and edit the message......" (Col. 14, lines 56-62) , and "...the

interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of

applications....spreadsheet program......" (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to

a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of

Fleming and Wolf et al to had linked *each of said document-authoring components with the*

document-encoding component, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to

display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note......"

(Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding independent claim 26, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can

make all of your messages use a particular stationery" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to

explicitly disclose: *a) a plurality of authoring components a first ...for creating a different kind*

of email message. However, Mosher discloses: "add remove information fields....Toolbox Use

the Toolbox to add more text boxes, buttons, and other elements......View Code....to enhance

the form with the VBScript programming language" (p. 3)—*different type of email message*. It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

had combined the teachings of Fleming and Mosher, because Mosher teaches: "design forms that

can do almost anything you can imagine in Outlook" (p. 3).

Moreover, Fleming teaches an email authoring program to create prepare and mail—

encode—through the Internet- email documents: *b) encoding means for automatically encoding*

said representations...into an Internet-compatible email message --"Creating a message to send

through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly

disclose: *including a message type identifier*. However, Wolf discloses: "the email client

determines which mail note should be launched....determined by the selected message" (col. 20,

lines 15-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf, because Wolf teaches above the

invocation of the proper email note for reading and viewing the email message.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: *c) decoding means for automatically decoding said*

representations .... --"There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from

your mail server.....reading messages......" (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote

Fleming teaches an email authoring program to read or decode email documents. Fleming fails to

explicitly disclose: *message type identifier is used to determine which reading component is used*

to read a decoded email message. However, Wolf discloses: "the email client determines which

mail note should be launched....determined by the selected message" (col. 20, lines 15-67). It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

have combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf, because Wolf teaches above the invocation

of the proper email note for reading and viewing the decoded internet-compatible email message.

16.   Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming,

Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Bradshaw et al, hereinafter Bradshaw (Pat. # 6,065,056,

5/16/00, filed on 8/13/98).

Regarding independent claim 13, Fleming discloses: *a) a plurality of authoring*

components a first .....creating a representation of a document including other than text --"Using

Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery......" (page 204,

pgph 4). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to personalize

email documents using stationary graphics.

Moreover, Fleming discloses: *b) encoding means for automatically encoding said*

representations... --"Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple

process......" (page 201, pgph 1). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring

program to create and prepare Internet-compatible email documents.

Moreover, Fleming discloses: *c) decoding means for automatically decoding said*

representations .... --"There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from

your mail server.....reading messages......" (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote

Fleming teaches an email authoring program to read or decode email documents.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses "There are many things you can do with the message that

you retrieve from your mail server.....reading messages......" (page 213, pgph 1-3). Fleming

fails to explicitly disclose *at least one of said authoring components includes means for*

determining whether the user is a student or a teacher. Bradshaw teaches: "enabling a

supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail" (col.3, lines 30-67, and col.4, lines

16-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming, and the monitoring of a student by a

teacher or supervisor through a password protected account as taught by Bradshaw, because

Bradshaw teaches above the monitoring, and blocking of offensive email messages by a

supervisor—*teacher.*

Claim 14 is directed towards an electronic mail client for implementing the mail client

found in claim 2, and is similarly rejected.

17.   Claims 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming,

Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Bradshaw et al, further in view of Wolf et al.

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook

Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery" (page 204, pgph 4).

Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said plurality of authoring components include at least one...*

of ......workbook component, and a graphic component. However, Wolf et al disclose: "the mail

note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message"

(Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to

incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program" (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw and Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach above the implementation of full-featured application programs (word processors, spreadsheet, drawing etc.) for display and editing an e-mail message.

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said plurality of authoring components include at least one ... of ... ...database component, a presentation component.* However, Wolf et al disclose: "the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message" (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program" (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach: "allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note" (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

18.   Claims 5-7, and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hong et al (Pat. # 5,710,883, 1/20/1998, filed on 3/10/1995).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process......" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: .....*said encoding means includes MIME-compatible encoding means.*

However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes......MIME.......scheme is used......" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: ".....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message......" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process......" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: .....*said encoding means includes means for creating a MIME-compatible file*..... However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes......MIME.......scheme is used......" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: ".....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message......" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process......" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said encoding means such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*. However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes......MIME.......scheme is used......" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al *such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach:

"…..HTML documents…..are then concatenated into a single e-mail message……" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 6, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process……" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: …..*said decoding means includes means for concatenating a multipart MIME message*……… However, Hong et al disclose: "…..HTML documents…..are then concatenated into a single e-mail message……" (Col. 5, lines 5-9). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: "…..HTML documents…..are then concatenated into a single e-mail message……" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process……" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said decoding means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message … is transparent to the user*. However, Hong et al disclose: "…program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document…..which encodes……MIME…….scheme is used……" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al *means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message … is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: "…..HTML documents…..are then concatenated into a single e-mail message……" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Claims 23-24 are directed towards a method for implementing the mail client found in claims 6-7 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

19.   Claims 17-19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming,

Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1 above, further in view of

Bradshaw, and further in view of Hong et al.

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message

to send through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to

explicitly disclose: *said encoding means includes MIME-compatible encoding means*. However,

Hong et al disclose: "program then converts each new note into a formal HTML

document.....which encodes......MIME.......scheme is used......" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would

have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had

combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach:

".....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message......" (Col. 5, lines

5-9).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message

to send through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to

explicitly disclose: *said encoding means includes means for creating a MIME-compatible file*.....

However, Hong et al disclose: "program then converts each new note into a formal HTML

document.....which encodes......MIME.......scheme is used" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined

the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: "HTML

documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a

very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said*

authoring component cooperating with said encoding means such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user. However, Hong et al disclose: "program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.......scheme is used" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al *such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: "HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said decoding means includes means for concatenating a multipart MIME message.* However, Hong et al disclose: "HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: "HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said decoding means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user.* However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes......MIME.......scheme is used......" (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings

of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al *means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user,* because Hong et al teach: "HTML documents......are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Response to Arguments

20.   Applicant's arguments filed 10/30/2000 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1-4, 9-12, and 20-22, the Applicant notes that: "Mosher teaches creating forms in an email client by these forms cannot be sent via the Internet" (p.6, lines 15-18). The Examiner disagrees, because Mosher teaches the integration of Microsoft Outlook--email application—for creating/editing forms or non-textual email segments. The Application performing the creation of the forms, is also responsible for sending the email messages to other recipients over a network, such as the Internet (p.1-2).

The Applicant indicates that "Mosher 'custom data fields' taught by Mosher would be lost in mail were sent over the Internet" (p.7, lines 26-27). The custom information described in the 327 patent is not the same as the templates taught by Mosher. Furthermore, Mosher refutes this idea, because Mosher teaches that the forms created by Microsoft Outlook were sent via email, and goes further to say that forms were to be sent and published on an Internet Web site without any mention of loss (p.2, 4).

Claims 5-7, 17-19, 23, and 24 stand rejected based on the same rationale stated above.

21.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Applicant states that the prior art fails to teach or suggest the limitation of determining if the user of the software is a teacher or a student

(p.8,L.16-23). The Applicants are directed toward the rejection of this limitation in view of the newly found **Bradshaw**. Claim **13** had been previously (office action mailed on 12/28/00) rejected <u>in view of Fleming</u>. Claim **14** was previously rejected over <u>Fleming in view of Mosher</u>. Claims **15-16** was previously rejected over <u>Fleming in view of Mosher, further in view of Wolf</u>. However in the rejections included above, Claims **13-14** have been rejected over <u>Fleming in view of Bradshaw</u>. Claims **15-16** have been rejected over <u>Fleming in view of Bradshaw, and further in view of Wolf</u>.

Conclusion

I.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. DAWSON (Pat. # 6,252,588 B1), CLERON et al. (Pat. # 6,223,213 B1), and CARLSON, C. , GRAPHIC E-MAIL 1.1c, 1996, P. 1-34.

II.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Director United States Patent and Trademark Office

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

- (703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

  Or:

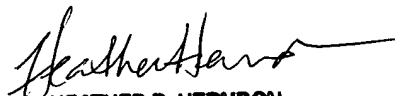- (703) 308-6606, (for informal or draft communications for discussion only, please label

"PROPOSED" or **"DRAFT"**).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

CBP

8/13/01

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